FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE
AND OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

NOVEMBER 11, 1916

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East and West

Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch Receives the Promise of Women in the Equal Suffrage States to Withhold Their Support from President Wilson Because of His Opposition to National Woman Suffrage

From left to right: Mrs. W. D Ascough, Connecticut; Mrs. Blatch, Kansas; Mrs. Bertram Sippy, Illinois; Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, New Jersey

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AND

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OBJECT: To secure an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

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The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage
and of the National Woman's Party
Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

NOVEMBER 11, 1916

Notes of the Week

Montana to Send First Woman Representative to Congress

THE first woman Representative in the national legislative body of the United States is to be Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana. Miss Rankin's victory has been assured, some estimates placing it as high as 2,000 votes over her opponent. Her campaign was conducted on two main issues, child welfare and the federal suffrage amendment.

Miss Rankin's statement, issued as soon as her victory was announced, read:

"I knew the women would stand by me. The women worked splendidly and I am sure that they feel that the results have been worth the work. I am deeply conscious of the responsibility, and it is wonderful to have the opportunity to be the first woman to sit in Congress. I will not only represent the women of Montana, but also the women of the country."

Miss Rankin was the leader of the victorious equal suffrage movement in her state; and has taken part in suffrage campaigns all over the United States. She has in the past year made a thorough study of social conditions in New Zealand.

Three Women Electors

LED by Mrs. W. C. Tyler, a Los Angeles suffragist, three women will sit in the electoral college next January. The others are also California women, Mrs. Spinks of San Francisco and Mrs. Wylie of Fresno.

Three Thousand Women Work at Polls in New York

MORE than three thousand women, according to the Philadelphia *Press*, worked at the polls in New York City last Tuesday.

The *Press* says, "The suffragists outnumbered both (Democrats and Republicans), keeping fifteen on duty through the voting hours."

The women distributed literature, and urged the voters to use their influence for the furtherance of the federal suffrage amendment.

Suffrage Loses in West Virginia and South Dakota

A SUFFRAGE amendment to the constitutions of West Virginia and South Dakota was defeated on November 7. In West Virginia the proposal was voted down by a large majority. In South Dakota the suffrage cause lost by only about 3,000 votes out of more than 60,000 cast.

Campaign for Full Suffrage for Illinois Women

THE Republican assembly and Governor which were elected November 7 in Illinois are pledged to draft a new constitution for the state. This constitution, suffragists believe, will contain a clause giving the full voting privilege to the women of the state.

The women of the state vote now only for President and Vice-President on the national ticket and for municipal officers in the state. They do not vote for Governor or members of the assembly.

Suffrage Schools to be Opened

A NATIONAL school for suffragists will be opened by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, for one week's intensive training. During that week suffragists from far and near will come together for training in suffrage history, argument, parliamentary law, public speaking, organization and publicity.

Similar suffrage schools will be opened by the National American Woman Suffrage Association early next January in all the thirty-six states where women have not yet secured the ballot.

Georgia Woman's Club Endorses Woman Suffrage

ONE of the most important developments in connection with the equal suffrage movement in the South in many years was the recent decision of the Atlanta, Georgia, Woman's Club to go on record as endorsing "votes for women." This club is the parent organization of women's clubs in Georgia, and is said to be the most influential body of women banded together for any purpose in the South.

Women Voting in Iceland

WOMEN for the first time exercised their right to vote under the new constitution of June, 1915, at the election which took place recently for the Upper House of the Iceland Parliament.

Six new members were to be elected, and there was one woman among the candidates. The proportional system of representation is in force in Iceland, and although the woman candidate was not elected, she received much the largest number of votes and was next below the successful candidates.

A number of women are candidates at the forthcoming elections to the Lower House.

Mr. John Barrett Predicts Equal Suffrage in Europe

JOHN BARRETT, Director General of the Pan American Union and former United States Minister to Argentina, who has just returned from an official trip to England and France, including a special visit to the battle front from Verdun to the Somme, pointed out on his return the remarkable influence which the war will have upon the position of women throughout the world. Mr. Barrett said:

"The greatest direct human interest effect among all the ramifications of the war may be its influence upon the position and power of women in present and future world progress. Women will be the greatest beneficiaries of the war just as they are now the greatest sufferers, for this mighty struggle across the seas is doing more to bring womenkind into her own than any other influence in history.

"In England it is the almost unanimous opinion of those with whom I spoke that the record of women, high and low, during the war will greatly hasten the day when they will have equal suffrage and other equal rights with men before the law, with corresponding influence in the political, social and economic evolution of the country. The French woman is proving her ability to meet serious responsibilities and to do her part in a thousand undertakings to which before she had given little thought. She is fighting the battles of France back of the line just as valiantly as are the men at the front."

A Correction

MR. DUDLEY FIELD MALONE, who campaigned in the western states for President Wilson, informs us that he was incorrectly quoted in a recent number of THE SUFFRAGIST.

Mr. Malone's telegram reads:

"Please deny in the next SUFFRAGIST the erroneous statement attributed to me in the current number October twenty-eighth. The expressions are not mine in thought or language. I did not believe in the Woman's Party campaign against President Wilson, which in practical effect was assisting Mr. Hughes' candidacy. I have never said nor thought that the Woman's Party possessed the only political idealists in the country, but I have and shall continue to speak publicly and privately my confidence in the integrity of purpose of the leaders of the Woman's Party. My criticism was of your methods, not of your motives.

Dudley Malone."

The words attributed to Mr. Malone were taken from a newspaper report of his speech in San Francisco. We regret the error of THE SUFFRAGIST; and are glad to make this correction.

Last Minute Activities of the Woman's Party

THE last week of the campaign of the National Woman's Party in the equal suffrage states saw the fervor and enthusiasm which had been manifested from the start brought to white heat. This activity did not cease until the last vote had been cast in the last precinct of the free states.

Every available speaker was drawn into service and as many meetings as possible arranged during the final days of the campaign in an effort to clinch the wavering vote. At the same time a large amount of literature was distributed and thousands of posters were sent out and placed on display throughout the suffrage states. On election day, representatives of the Woman's Party stood near the polling places in Chicago, San Francisco, Salt Lake City and elsewhere, handing out "dodgers" to all women voters who approached, calling on them to "vote against President Wilson: he opposes national woman suffrage."

On the night before election, Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, of Maryland, who was in charge of the street speaking in Chicago, addressed a large audience at a busy corner; and early the following day was at the polls to aid in the immense task of distributing literature at the 2,100 polling places in Chicago.

The dogged persistency of the Woman's Party secured very definite results. Fully fifty women told Mrs. Brooke as she stood near one of the polling places that they had been converted after hearing her to the principles of the Woman's Party; while a considerable number of women voted against Mr. Wilson after having his suffrage record explained to them on election morning. One of the workers at the polls in Chicago, Mrs. Annie McCrea, said she knew of more than one hundred women whose votes she changed at the last minute.

In addition to the wonderful mass meeting at the Blackstone Theatre, Chicago, on the Sunday night preceding election, numerous meetings were addressed daily both in Chicago and throughout the state by representatives of the Woman's Party. Among the speakers who took an active part in this wind-up of the Illinois campaign were Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the New Jersey Branch of the Congressional Union; Mrs. W. D. Ascough, of Hartford, chairman of the Connecticut branch; Mrs. W. Nelson Whittemore, of Detroit, chairman of the Michigan branch; Mrs. Gilson Gardner, who spoke during the entire campaign; Mrs. Bertram Sippy, chairman of the Illinois branch of the Woman's Party; Miss Frances Frothingham, of Chicago; Mrs. John Jay White, Washington.

The work of distributing literature at the polls in Chicago, which required the co-operation of hundreds of women, was arranged for by Mrs. Bertram Sippy. Its success was testified to by results which came under the actual observation of those who participated in the work. The electoral vote of Illinois would have gone to Mr. Wilson had he commanded the women's vote in that state: and he would certainly have received a much larger part of this vote than he did, if it had not been for the Woman's Party plea to women not to support the man who has "kept us out of suffrage."

While it was not possible for the little band of Woman's Party campaigners to reach more than a small percentage of the 4,000,000 voting women of the West, it was beautiful to see how generously they responded wherever they were reached.

In Montana the last days of the campaign were marked by great activity. A heroic effort was made to cover the vast, sparsely populated state; though the distances between the small towns were so great that it was impossible to carry the message of the Woman's Party to all the women there. The workers and speakers in Montana during the closing days included Miss Lucy Burns, Miss Clara Rowe, Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, Mrs. Edith Barriger, and Miss Caroline Katzenstein. They were assisted by the local officers and members of the party. All report a quick and almost touching response from the women they met, enthusiastic meetings, and an intense desire on the part of those who heard them to spread the message of the Woman's Party.

Mrs. Baker addressed at Bozeman the largest meeting of women ever held at that place. The leading women of the town were so impressed by Mrs. Baker's wonderful appeal that they insisted on her returning a week later; and organized a big mass meeting for her. At Hardin, a small town of 500 inhabitants, nearly all the women in the town turned out to hear the Woman's Party speaker; and when she had finished they escorted her to the station in a body, calling their husbands from their stores to meet her and hear her story.

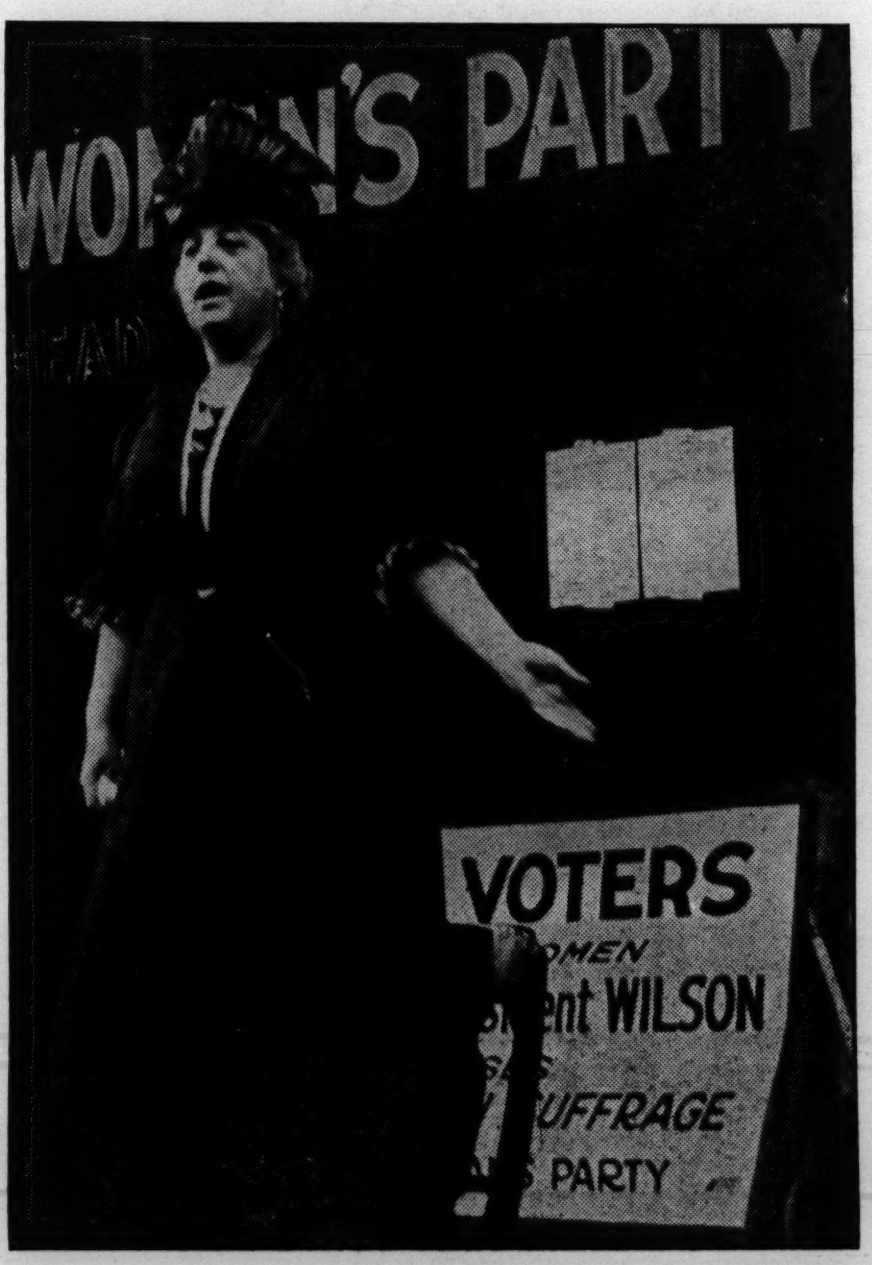
Red Lodge paid its respects to Mrs. Baker by sending to the train a delegation of Grand Army of the Republic members, the leader bearing a large American flag. They led her in state through the town to the hall where she was to speak. At Billings, Roundup, Miles City, Glendive and other towns which she visited, the women listened with rapt attention to Mrs. Baker's explanation of President Wilson's suffrage record. A brilliant and stirring speaker, with a keen sense of humor and a splendid grasp of fact, Mrs. Baker did more probably than any other influence in Montana to take some of the halo off Mr. Wilson and throw upon his record the clear light of common sense.

While Mrs. Baker was covering the southwestern end of the state, Miss Rowe was going through the north central portion, touring the country sections in an automobile loaned by a local member of the party. Miss Rowe held four meetings every day; in Cascade County she spoke in almost every little town. Miss Rowe is a charming and appealing speaker; and succeeded in turning hundreds of votes from Mr. Wilson.

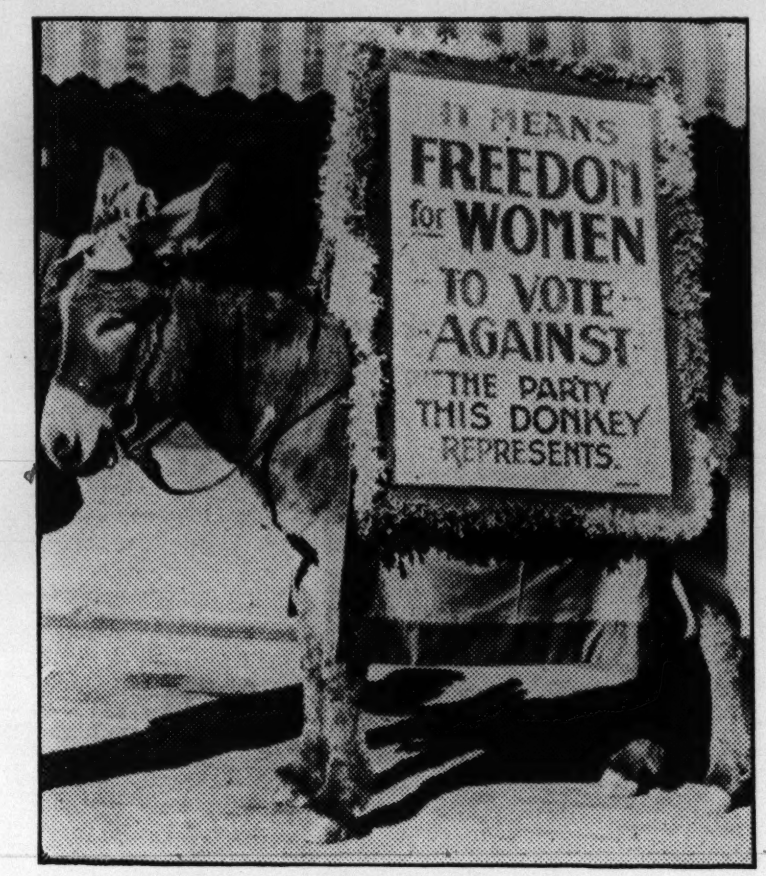
Miss Rowe's ability as a vote-winner was shown by the fact that the Republican county chairmen in Montana tried their best to get her help in the week before election. It was not until the very end of the campaign that the Republicans seemed to realize that the only effective appeal which was being made to the women voters to defeat Mr. Wilson was that of the Woman's Party.

In the meantime Miss Burns was conducting a successful series of meetings in the southwestern part of the state, speaking at Sheridan, Wyoming, Deer Lodge, Drummond, Phillipsburg and a number of other points. The northwest corner of the state, which is sparsely settled, could not be reached by the Woman's Party speakers and organizers.

Miss Caroline Katzenstein, who arrived in Helena shortly before the end of the campaign took charge of the publicity work in the state, while Mrs. Edith Barriger, of St. Louis, chairman of the Missouri branch, who had helped to organize the state, attended to the distribution of posters and literature. More than 50,000 campaign leaflets were sent out from Helena in the last



Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke
Addressing an Open-air Meeting in Chicago



Advertising the Woman's Party in Colorado

ten days of the campaign. The posters, showing Mrs. Allender's Woman's Party girl, were most widely used and proved very effective. In addition, Mrs. Barriger, assisted by Mrs. C. S. Haire, state chairman, spoke at a number of meetings in and around Helena before gatherings of women's clubs.

National woman suffrage was undoubtedly a big political issue in Montana. The Democrats, realizing the importance of the woman's vote, had seized early in the game upon Mr. Wilson's suffrage vote in New Jersey and had played it up in the Democratic press from every possible angle to show that Mr. Wilson was a real friend of suffrage. In spite of this and the "kept us out of war" cry, and the scattered population of the state—making the work there virtually a door-to-door canvass for women's votes, the Woman's Party succeeded not only in making woman suffrage a live issue in the campaign but it reduced the majority which President Wilson would have received by a large figure.

In all the other suffrage states women were hard at work. In Salt Lake City on election day there were Woman's Party watchers at every one of the one hundred and sixty polling places, and the handbills which they distributed were known to have turned a number of votes. An enthusiastic meeting had been held on the Sunday night preceding when Mrs. Blatch sent the message from Chicago. On Saturday night, November 4, the Woman's Party arranged a parade through the streets of Salt Lake City. Sixty automobiles decorated with Congressional Union and Woman's Party colors and a long line of marchers wearing the regalia and bearing banners with various devices urging women to vote against Wilson, started from the Eagle Gate, moved down State street and through the business section of the city to the large party headquarters, capable of seating six hundred people, where a mass meeting was held.

Miss Helen Todd was in Utah during the last few weeks of the campaign. Her witty and clever appeal to women voters brought many of them to an understanding of the suffrage situation which they had never before possessed. Mrs. Louise M. Garnett, of Salt Lake City, chairman of the second congressional district, also proved a forceful and effective speaker. Mrs. R. D. Seymour, vice chairman of the Woman's Party in Salt Lake county, was in charge of the arrangements for distributing literature at the polling places. Miss Jane Pincus and Miss Lucy Branham, who organized the campaign, continued their work up to the last hour of election day.

In Utah, as in the other states, vigorous opposition was met from a Democratic press which flatly denied the Democratic record on suffrage.

The closing days of the California campaign were filled with a steady stream of meetings, and with preparations for work at the polls on election day. Among the speakers who assisted during the final days were Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille and Miss Gail Laughlin.

"The response of the women to our appeal, to make suffrage the real issue," said Miss Laughlin, "has been truly great. It takes time to present vast issues to all the people. We have had little money; our workers are practically all unpaid volunteers. Yet we have met with the utmost encouragement and assistance. Such conditions are truly inspiring. The National Woman's Party owes thanks to the women of the West."

In Colorado, where Miss Elsie Hill and Miss S. Ada Flatman were the campaign managers, the political pot was kept boiling.

In the last week the campaigners adopted a Democratic donkey, named "Woodrow." Gaily bedecked in purple, white and gold and bearing appropriate slogans, "Woodrow" never failed to elicit the wondering admiration of the crowds wherever he appeared. His saddle cloth was purple, bound with gold, and the pack saddle was white. On it was this device; "It means freedom for women if you vote against the party this donkey represents." Fore and aft "Woodrow" carried the added message: "The National Woman's Party is leading us to it."

Among Republicans and Democrats in Denver, the Democratic donkey scored a truly non-partisan success.

As in many other places there were Woman's Party watchers at the polls in Denver on election day.

The response of the women of the West to the appeal of the Woman's Party was generous. Not all of them could be reached. With a small number of workers, and a short time in which to carry on the campaign, it was not possible to tell 4,000,000 women the Democratic record on national woman suffrage. Where they were reached they gave instant sympathetic response.

The Democratic campaign managers in the West kept their best powder and shot for the Woman's Party. Even before they began to sound their slogan of "he kept us out of war," they were dinning away on Wilson's "measly little vote in New Jersey," as Mrs. Blatch described it. They made wonderful capital of that single vote. They represented Mr. Wilson as having said when he went to New Jersey to vote that he favored suffrage "for the women of the nation" when in reality he said "for the women of the state." The Democrats clearly realized the power of the woman's vote and set out early to placate it.

Despite this opposition the Woman's Party made wonderful headway, and emerged with a great gain of national power from a historic campaign.

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.

In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.

In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

Editor .....Miss Lucy Burns
Assistant Editor.....Miss Joy Young
Art Editor.....Mrs. Nina E. Allender
Business Manager.....Miss S. Ada Flatman
Office Manager.....Miss Elizabeth Smith

Chairman Circulation Dept.. Mrs. W. T. Burch

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The Results of the Election

THE National Woman's Party has attained its object in the campaign which has just closed. It made the national enfranchisement of women one of the most prominent issues on which the presidential campaign was fought in the suffrage states. It put the Democrats on the defensive. It forced them to declare greater and greater enthusiasm for national woman suffrage. The election ended with Democrats and Republicans vying with each other as to which was more devoted to the enfranchisement of women.

In analyzing the election returns, we find that the women responded loyally to our appeal not to give their support to Mr. Wilson because of his opposition to national woman suffrage. In Illinois, the only state where the vote of women is counted separately, over 70,000 more women voted against Mr. Wilson than for him. Mr. Wilson received 58,578 less women's votes than did Mr. Hughes, according to present returns. The combined Socialist and Prohibition vote cast by women in Chicago and Cook county alone was 10,783, making the total woman's vote against Mr. Wilson throughout the state well over 70,000. Thousands of women pledged themselves at our meetings and in response to our canvassing to withhold their support from the President as long as he opposed the national enfranchisement of women. Some of these gave their votes to the Socialists, some to the Prohibitionists, and some to the Republicans.

Great numbers of them had originally intended giving their votes to Mr. Wilson because he "kept us out of war." Only the plea to put suffrage first caused them to turn away from Mr. Wilson.

Illinois was conceded to the Democrats some weeks before election. It was agreed by Republicans and Democrats alike that the great woman's vote in that state would go to Mr. Wilson because of his record on peace. Months of work by the Woman's Party told, however; and on election day it was found that the expected landslide to Wilson among the women had been averted by the knowledge we had spread over the state that he "kept us out of suffrage."

The same results were obtained in the other suffrage states, according to the reports of our workers. In none of them can the woman's vote be separated from that of the men; but we can tell fairly accurately how the woman's vote was cast by the reports which our workers have sent from each district.

These reports indicate that the Woman's Party campaign was as successful in holding the woman's vote in line in the other eleven states as in Illinois. While ten of these states went for Wilson, they did not do so, as has been claimed, by the woman's vote. Mr. Wilson received in these states almost the solid labor vote, the Progressive and the farmer's vote. The popular majority which Mr. Wilson received in the twelve suffrage states amounted to only 22,171, out of a popular vote, according to the latest returns, of more than 4,810,000 in the same states. This does not include the Socialist and Prohibition vote, which was very heavy in some of the western states. Moreover, in each of these states, the men outnumbered the women; in some, by more than two to one. According to the last census, there are 221 men to every 100 women in Nevada; in Wyoming 219 men to 100 women; in Arizona 169 to 100; and in Utah 121 to 100. In California the men of voting age outnumbered the women of voting age by 249,011; in Washington, by 163,567; in Montana, by 73,276; in Kansas, by 69,595; in Colorado, by 58,223; and in Idaho, by 41,045. In these states, the landslide of the Progressive, the labor and the farmer's vote to Wilson was sufficient to give most of these states to him by narrow margins, despite the fact that hosts of women who would normally have supported him refused to do so because of his suffrage record.

We were not concerned with the result of the election. Ours was a campaign in which it made no difference who was elected. We did not endorse any candidate. We did not care who won. We were not pro-Republican, pro-Socialist, pro-Prohibition;—we were simply pro-woman. We did not endeavor to affect the result in the non-suffrage states. What we did try to do was to organize a protest vote by women against Mr. Wilson's attitude toward suffrage. This we did. Every Democrat who campaigned in the West knows this. The Democratic campaign in the West soon consisted almost entirely of an attempt to combat the Woman's Party attack.

We now turn to the coming session of Congress full of hope that the splendid protest against the continued disfranchisement of women, which the western women made at the polls in November, will be sufficient to secure the passage of the suffrage amendment during the coming session. The loss of more than a third and nearly one-half of the electoral votes in the suffrage states by Mr. Wilson, largely because of his hostility to political freedom for women, the closeness of the vote in the other suffrage states because of the large protest vote rolled up by women, must make him realize that the women of the West are determined to stand by the eastern women until full enfranchisement for women throughout the land is an accomplished fact.

Call to the Women Voters

"Vote Against Wilson—He Kept Us Out of Suffrage"

THE campaign of the National Woman's Party came to an inspiring close on the the night of Sunday, November 5, when from the platform of the Blackstone Theatre, Chicago, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch sent ringing over thousands of miles of long distance telephone through all the suffrage states the final appeal to the women voters of the West to cast their ballots on the following Tuesday against President Wilson—chief opponent of national suffrage for women—and the Democratic candidates for Congress.

Before a large and enthusiastic audience, which filled the theatre, the distinguished daughter of a distinguished mother conveyed her message to the voting women of the nation. Waiting in their respective states to receive this appeal, gatherings of women faithful to the national woman suffrage cause were assembled. In San Francisco the coming of the message from Chicago marked the opening of a big mass meeting in the Scottish Rite Auditorium. In other places women awaited with keen interest the sound of the telephone bell announcing that Chicago was ready to send its wonderful call. The messages sent to the suffrage states began with Seattle, Washington, at 8:45 o'clock, Chicago time, and ended with San Francisco at 10:30 o'clock, Chicago time. Other cities which received the appeal of eastern women for political freedom were Portland, Oregon; Boise, Idaho; Helena, Montana; Reno, Nevada; Salt Lake City, Utah; Phoenix, Arizona; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Denver, Colorado; and Topeka, Kansas.

The big audience in Chicago which filled the gayly decorated theatre became more and more enthusiastic as the meeting progressed; and followed each successive word sent and each reply received from the states with rising interest. As the states one after the other were put on the wire, the appeal seemed to grow in volume and vigor; and when the closing reply came from California declaring that thousands of women there had "put suffrage first" and would do "all in their power to defeat Wilson and the Democratic power as a protest against delayed justice to women," there was a burst of applause which swept many in the audience to their feet and caused the enthusiastic waving of hundreds of purple, white and gold flags throughout the theatre. It was a stirring and a thrilling moment.

Mrs. Blatch, the orator of the occasion, always eloquent, never held an audience more spell-bound, more intent to hear every word that fell from her lips than in her wind-up speech of the Woman's Party campaign in Chicago. An unruly sprinkling of Democrats in the gallery who tried to interrupt her by heckling, she managed with consummate skill.

The Blackstone meeting, linking together as it did simultaneous gatherings of the Woman's Party in all the suffrage states, was a most inspiring occasion. With its invisible power reaching out through the darkness of the night, on into the West, over sage brush country and desert, mountain, plain and plateau, bearing the mighty message of the Woman's Party to the women of the ranches, mining camps, cities and hamlets throughout the broad West, the meeting at the Blackstone Theatre was one of the most dramatic and powerful ever held by any political organization.

The surroundings were suited to the occasion. It was in the same building in which the Woman's Party had its birth only last June. The purple, white and gold of the Congressional Union beautifully decorated the hall. A big banner on the rear center of the stage bore the words: "We demand an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women." Over the footlights, around the balconies and in front of the boxes, purple, white and gold bunting was hung. Flags formed long, beautiful rows on the backs of the seats.

Mrs. E. M. Garnett
Chairman of the Inland Suffrage States

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Bertram Sippy, of Chicago, chairman in Illinois of the Woman's Party, who introduced Mrs. W. D. Ascough, of Hartford, chairman of the Connecticut branch of the Congressional Union, as presiding officer. Mrs. Ascough had returned only a few days before from her campaign in Montana. Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the New Jersey branch of the Congressional Union, made a brief appeal for funds to help carry on the work of the Woman's Party. The arrangements for carrying on the telephone conversation were made by Mrs. W. Nelson Whittemore, of Detroit, chairman of the Michigan branch of the Union.

After Mrs. Blatch had spoken over the wire to all the suffrage states outside of Illinois, she turned to Mrs. Sippy, chairman in Illinois, and presented to her an official copy of the appeal which Inez Milholland Boissevain and Mrs. Blatch had carried through the suffrage states.

Reports have poured in from the places where meetings were held to receive the final long-distance appeal, stating that the message was widely reported throughout the West and that many votes were turned against President Wilson. In San Francisco the coming of the call from Chicago opened a big mass meeting in Scottish Rite Hall. At the Denver meeting a bugler announced that the wire was open and that Mrs. Blatch was ready to speak, through the group of Woman's Party representatives gathered in the Brown Palace Hotel, to all the women of the state. In nearly all the states the meetings were held in the state headquarters. The replies were made either by the state chairman or by some one designated to act for her.

The first state to be put on the wire was Washington. In her appeal to the women there Mrs. Blatch said:

"Washington State took the first step towards making the Pacific Coast free territory. Oh, women of Washington, play the part of free women, use your political power against the party which refuses to place women beside men in the federal constitution, and you will make the Atlantic Coast of our common land free soil. Let your watchword be on November 7: 'We will give liberty to all women from ocean to ocean.' Women, I call upon you to vote against Woodrow Wilson and the national candidates of the Democratic party."

To this mesage, Mrs. Otis Floyd Lamson, chairman of the National Woman's Party in Washington, replied:

"To the unenfranchised women of America! We, the enfranchised women of Washington, are proud to be able to respond to your call for help in your hopeless struggle for political liberty. Your battle is ours until we have helped you win freedom from political bondage. Therefore we have dropped all party affiliations and will support no party or candidate who does not recognize the right of all women. For this and for no other reason, today we pledge to cast our ballots against Mr. Wilson and the Democratic candidates for Congress."

Miss Hazel Hunkins, Montana, Organizer for the Woman's Party in California
Connecting Mrs. Blatch with the Meeting of Women in San Francisco

To the women of Oregon Mrs. Blatch sent this appeal:

"The struggle of Oregon women for political freedom was long and arduous. They went down to defeat in referendum after referendum. Surely the women of Oregon stand ready to use their vote so painfully won against the enemy of the national enfranchisement of their fellow women. A vote against President Wilson and the Democratic party on November 7 is a vote for the political liberty of women through all time."

Miss Emma Wold, a Democrat and the President of the State College Equal Suffrage Association, replied:

"We believe that Oregon women will use their first opportunity to express themselves in national matters, to help other women. They will try to pay the debt of western women to eastern wowomen of the past and of the present whose struggles have helped to make possible our social and political freedom. The free will try to help the unfree."

Boise, Idaho, was next on the wire, Mrs. Blatch said. "In the mountains the spirit of freedom was born. Mountain lands are the cradle of liberty. Women of Idaho, you are free. With the torch of freedom in your hand blaze the way for your fellow women by using your political freedom against our enemies, Woodrow Wilson and the national candidates of the Democratic party."

Mrs. Frederick Walker, state chairman, answered: "The people of Idaho are seriously considering their responsibility toward federal woman suffrage. Consequently thousands will vote against President Wilson, for the women realize that a vote for him is a vote against women."

Next came Montana. To the women of that state Mrs. Blatch sent this message: "All the political prophets put Montana among the doubtful states. Let no woman of Montana stand in doubt. Her course is plain. Let her use her whole power to defeat the party that blocks the way to freedom for women. Let her strike this blow for justice now:—she has nothing to lose, and the gratitude of all women to gain. Use your power, use every vote, against Woodrow Wilson and the national Democratic candidates."

Mrs. C. S. Haire, state chairman, in repsonse said: "The Montana Woman's Party sympathizes with you in your fight for freedom and pledges you its support. We will unitedly vote on November 7 against President Wilson and the Democratic candidates for Congress. The Democratic party has bitterly opposed national freedom for women during its whole term of power. We western women will not support a party that has done this injustice to women. We dedicate ourselves to a free womanhood, and wish you Godspeed in your work."

Mrs. Blatch's message to Nevada was: "The women of the East have known no state lines. Where the battle for liberty was being waged, there they were found. When you called for help they were at your side. Use now the power they helped you win, to strike down the party which has refused to give the women of America enfranchisement. Help lift up all your countrywomen to your plane of full citizenship. With your full political might strike down our enemies, Woodrow Wilson and the national candidates of the Democratic party."

Miss Anne Martin, national chairman of the Woman's Party, said in reply, "Nevada women voters are determined to establish political liberty for women throughout the nation. The record of the Democratic party shows that this party has fought against justice to women. Therefore Nevada women will refuse their first vote to President Wilson and the national Democratic candidates, believing such a vote would be against women."

To Utah this message was given: "Women of Utah, when you were politically weak, two great pioneers, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, came to you from the East, preaching their evangel of freedom for women. They helped to set you free. Now you are strong, stand bravely shoulder to shoulder with other voting women, and in your might help to emancipate all the women of the nation. Serve your fellow women as the two pioneers served you. Strike down the enemy of enfranchisement for the women of America."

Mrs. L. M. Garnett, second district chairman, replying said: "The women of Utah promise loyalty and support to the unenfranchised women. The Woman's Party has made a wonderful campaign and has a strong organization which will continue to work for women's political freedom. Many prominent and brilliant women are putting aside political parties and standing by the Woman's Party. Everything looks bright and promising."

Next came Arizona. Mrs. Blatch's final word of appeal to that state was: "Women of Arizona, stand clear of partisan politics. Rise above all considerations of party. Place before all other questions that of achieving self-government for all citizens. With half the people politically enslaved, to establish a government based on the consent of the governed becomes a matter of supreme moment. Back up with your votes the demand that a democratic form of government shall prevail throughout the nation, that there shall be a true republic, self-government for all, under our national flag. Stand against the Democratic party in this supreme hour, and you liberate the women of a nation."

Mrs. C. E. Hull, chairman of the Maricopa county branch of the Woman's Party, responded as follows:

The R. E. Burnham Company
SOCIAL STATIONERS
AND
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
116 Farmer Street Detroit

From a Friend

TELEPHONE MAIN 673
Lanman Engraving Co.
HALF TONES, ZINC ETCHINGS
PROCESS ENGRAVERS
POST BUILDING Washington, D. C.

"We believe that out here in the West, Arizona men as well as Arizona women are standing by the disfranchised women of the nation. The Woman's Party has awakened Arizona. We have adopted a new conscience here in the West. We believe that the vote of Arizona day after tomorrow will astonish the country. It will be a rebuke to the President who does not believe in the freedom of the women of America. Congratulations to the women of Illinois who are working with us."

To Cheyenne, Wyoming, next on the wire, Mrs. Blatch sent this word: "When Wyoming sent its first constitution to Congress for approval it was urged to leave out woman suffrage. Wyoming men instantly sent reply:—'We will stay out of the Union of States with our women, rather than go into the Union without them.' Women of Wyoming, be as great now as your men were then. Make a stand for the political liberty of the women of America. Annihilate the party that refuses to give women protection under the United States constitution."

Mrs. Robert Morton, chairman of the Woman's Party, replied: "The women of Wyoming have responded loyally to the call of America's unenfranchised women. We will be with you on Tuesday and will not return to the White House the chief opponent of political freedom for women."

The next ring of the telephone brought Denver, Colorado, on the line. Mrs. Blatch's message was: "Oh, women of Colorado, fate has placed in your hands a decision momentous for us, for you, for our country. Self-government for half the people of the nation is in the balance. A step forward in democracy—democracy, the need of the hour, the world need, a world issue—is bound up with your foresight, with your devotion. Stand true in this hour of clash of arms to the spirit of freedom, true to America's faith in self-government for the people. So vote as to establish throughout our land a republican form of government for all women. Our Revolutionary fathers freed men, let the women of Colorado free their fellow women. Strike the blow and liberty is ours."

Mrs. Bertha Fowler, state chairman, replied: "Colorado women, regardless of party, are putting forth every effort to defeat President Wilson because of his hostility to the federal amendment enfranchising women.'

Then came Kansas, the state of which Mrs. Blatch herself is now a voting citizen. She said: "Women of Kansas, women of Topeka, you have an historic event to celebrate on November 7. Burnt into your memory is the occasion when you sent a deputation to President Wilson during his stay last winter at Topeka, to urge upon him the need of national justice to women. You will never forget the reception he accorded your representatives. Awaiting his pleasure, they stood one hour in a driving snowstorm. That is the way he and his party treat all women nationally. Women must wait outside the federal constitution. Build a monument to that incident. Snow Woodrow Wilson under on election day."

Miss Katharine A. Morey, of Kansas, replied for the state: "Women of the East, have courage. The women of Kansas have heard your call and will stand by you. We will not return to power the man who has blocked the political freedom of American women."

San Francisco Hears the Call from the East

From left to right: Miss Doris Stevens, Mrs. Orlow Black, Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille

Last came California. This was the last appeal of the Woman's Party to the voting women of the suffrage states. "Wishing to help women to be free," Mrs. Blatch said, " knowing that Woodrow Wilson is the chief block to self-government for American women, there are those who try to balance against that the plea—'he has kept us out of war.' Never was a more undemocratic claim made. Imagine 100,000,000 people depending upon the kindly offices of one man to be kept out of war! How does that differ from Russia with its Czar to keep that nation in or out of war?

"No, we are standing for the voice of the people to determine the momentous question, shall it be peace, or shall it be war? Had the people of Europe, the men and the women, been able to speak their desire in 1914, there would have been no war. The world bleeds today because of one-man power. The world needs a democracy, and no greater assurance of peace could be given than to include women in the democracy.

"Help, women of California, to answer this need. Stand against the party that opposes nation-wide self-government for women. Win for our country a government of the people, for the people by the people. Punish, women of California, the party which stands against such a government. Vote solidly against Woodrow Wilson and the national candidates of the Democratic party."

Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, state chairman, responded: "The women of California have responded magnificently to the appeal of the disenfranchised eastern women. Thousands of women have put suffrage first in this election and have done all in their power to defeat Wilson and the Democratic party in our state as a protest against delayed justice to women. The votes of women are going to cause Wilson's defeat in California next Tuesday."

The answers to the call from the East for help in the struggle for national woman suffrage revealed a deep and genuine feeling, among the women of the West, of resentment against Democratic hostility to the federal suffrage amendment. In every equal suffrage state large and growing bodies of women realize that the right of the people to self-government is and always will be the fundamental issue in American politics, so long as we remain a democracy. The suffrage issue is a real one; it touches a serious need in our national life; it is fed from deep historic sources, and fortified by all the tendencies of our times. Its strength was manifested to all parties in the equal suffrage states during the last campaign. Every political worker on the ground knows that thousands of women voted against Wilson in the West on the suffrage issue. The election was perilously close; and every vote counted. Indications are that the next elections will again be close; and the suffrage issue will play a larger and larger part in deciding the result. Both parties need the West if they are to win national supremacy; neither party can afford to defeat woman suffrage in Congress.

The Man and the Woman of It

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS

The National Suffrage Issue

There was, however, one factor that operated strongly against Wilson with many (Illinois) women. That was suffrage, or "the federal amendment." The writer knows personally not a few women who would have voted for Wilson on the peace issue, the Mexican issue, the labor and progressive issues, had he endorsed the demand for a federal suffrage amendment. With these women, whether they belong to the Woman's Party or not, whether they believe in "punishing the party in power" or not, suffrage has been the paramount issue. Hughes had approved the federal amendment, while Wilson had declined to approve it. Hundreds of able women and girls actively fought Wilson on this issue. They distributed literature even on election day all over Chicago, advising women to vote against "the enemy of equal suffrage."

The huge woman vote for Hughes in Cook County is a surprise, however, even to those who carried on this anti-Wilson campaign. The truth is, they were profoundly anxious and nervous over the peace issue, and the cold, materialistic, non-progressive attitude of Hughes toward labor and social problems. They did not realize themselves how deep and intense the suffrage sentiment is among the Illinois women, who have had a taste of power and want full suffrage. And they want their sisters elsewhere to get the vote. They think it would be selfish and mean to display indifference to the denial of justice to these sisters.

—*V. S. Y. in the New York Evening Post.*

The Women's Appeal

THE strongest power in counteracting the effect of the Democratic "kept us out of war" slogan, is the campaign which the Woman's Party is waging earnestly in the equal suffrage states against President Wilson.—*Monterey (Cal.) Cypress.*

Where the Women Stand

THE women of Oregon are not, or should not be, indifferent to the hope, desire, expectation and right of women in other states to get the ballot.

They will not get it through the Democratic party, or through a Democratic Congress, or through a Democratic President. The Democratic party by instinct, by tradition, and by deed is opposed to woman suffrage. No southern state has granted suffrage to women.

But Mr. Hughes is for suffrage, and is for a federal constitutional amendment, which is the only way the nation can adopt it. President Wilson, from a position of open hostility, has been converted to suffrage by states—which means in no Democratic state. The southern brigadiers who control the present Congress, as they will control other Democratic Congresses, will never permit a suffrage amendment to pass.

The only hope of national suffrage is through the Republican party, just as the only actual progress made by suffrage has been in Republican states and in other states politically doubtful—never in states held in the grip of Democratic organization.

This is the exact situation, simply and briefly stated. It is not surprising that most women who are vitally interested in extension of female suffrage, and other women who want all qualified women to vote, are for Mr. Hughes.—*Portland Oregonian.*

Did the Women Voters do It—How then Account for Illinois?

DID the women do it? asks the Globe-Democrat. If so, how are we to explain Illinois, which, with the largest woman vote yet polled by any state, gave a great majority to Hughes? It would seem that the men of the West, and some in the East, had been carried away by the specious claims of "he kept us out of war," the "eight-hour day" and "Democratic prosperity;" that they, too, had been swayed by sentiment founded upon fiction, rather than by reason founded upon facts. It is, however, beyond argument that matters of sentiment appeal more strongly to women than to men, and it is quite probable that the influence of women in the West was strongly exerted at the supper table and by the evening lamp, as well as at the polls, in behalf of these emotional issues. Yet there is Illinois! Can there be any difference between the women of this state and those of the farther West, or have the facts been better presented to the women of Illinois? We are inclined to the latter view and to take some credit to ourselves for our part in that presentation.—*Harrisburg (Ill.) Daily Register.*

Mr. Wilson, How Do You Feel about Woman Suffrage Now?

WE HOPE and we believe that Mr. Wilson, when the dust settles, will realize what he owes to woman suffrage and work for national suffrage and the federal amendment.

The votes of the women in California made him President of the United States.

We take it that he is convinced at this moment that women vote intelligently, and that it is not a bad thing to give them a share in government. (Mr. Hughes may be less enthusiastic than he was.)

During the campaign Mr. Wilson assured the women that he was on their side. He said to women whom he met in the non-suffrage states: "I wish you had the vote."

Now, Mr. Wilson, you have the power to give the vote to women.

If you will do what is necessary publicly and in Congress, all women will vote in the United States at the next election.

It is not a fact, and we think you now realize it, that votes for women should be looked upon as a local matter.

Votes for women, last Tuesday, decided the presidency of the United States. And certainly that is a national, not a local, matter.

It is either justice or injustice to deprive women of the vote.

It is certainly rank injustice to let women vote in one state and forbid them to vote in another.

This nation, when it decided to free the black slaves, freed them all.

It would have been an outrage to free men in one state and leave them slaves in another.

It is an outrage to give women political freedom in one state and leave them political slaves in another.

Mr. Wilson can best celebrate his victory, and most fittingly express his thanks to the women, who made him President for the second time, by announcing his determination to put through the federal amendment, and we hope that he will do it.—*New York Journal.*

Reform Issues Rise in Political Shift

THE complexion of the national political map underwent marked transformation in last Tuesday's election. Movements that had struggled earnestly for decades became powerful through casting their lots with one political party in the choice of a President and making practically certain the adoption of their ideas within a few years. Personages synonymous with certain forms of federal usage, men who came into power under the old system, have passed away with the election of United States Senators by popular vote and the increase in the woman electorate. * * *

Some of the conditions which operated to change the political map and the character of the national representation are apparent. The influence of women in the election, especially in California, was brought out strikingly; and their action in such states as Idaho, Kansas, Washington, and Montana, may have been largely responsible for the defeat of the Republican candidate for President. * * *

The pending resolution to submit to the states a federal equal suffrage amendment may * * * be successful, although some political observers here are asserting that the dominating votes of women in California, Washington and other states may set the suffrage movement back twenty-five years.

These are movements that have gained slowly in strength, which have at last served notice on the old party managers that they cannot be ignored in the future. * * *

All these movements were sharply defined in the last election. All of them promise to have equally strong influences in the next national election, because they are gaining in strength through increasing adherents.—*New York Times.*

State Discrimination Against Women

"I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free."—Abraham Lincoln.

ANOTHER deplorable inequality in our election system reveals itself to shock the American spirit of fairness, the American love of fair play.

While the fact cannot be determined with accuracy until there is an analysis of the official vote, the present indication is that the result in California will have been decided by the votes of women. The same situation may be disclosed by analysis of the results in some other far western state. We do not know. But we do know that it is little short of a national scandal that women should be allowed to vote in some states and not in others—that the selection of a President and a national administration should be committed into the hands of women voters in one state or group of states when women of other states are denied the voting privilege. * * *

The *Herald* is not speaking from a partisan standpoint, for it is not partisan. It is speaking from the standpoint of broad Americanism and is speaking for the future.

The United States cannot long remain a republic in fact if such inequalities in our political system are permitted to continue. The only way to cure these evils is by the enactment of a federal election law.—*New York Herald.*

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer: Miss Joy L. Webster
Assistant Treasurer: Miss Gertrude L. Crocker
Bank of Deposit: American Security and Trust Co.

Contributions toward $250,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

List of Contributions from October 30 through November 6, 1916

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Syracuse Branch of Congressional Union	$400.00
Miss Emma Ethridge	1.00
Miss Frances Frothingham	10.00
Anonymous	.50
Mrs. Avery Coonley	50.00
Mr. S. J. Marcuse	10.00
Miss J. S. Jennings	1.00
Virginia Branch of Congressional Union	39.00
Anonymous	.50
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